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ing British organizations, besides many prominent British political and social leaders who were in London at the time. Speeches were made in ten different languages.

Brevities.

... The Executive Committee of the Federal Council calling upon the churches that are constituent bodies of the Federal Council to consider the advisability of the creation, at the earliest possible moment, of Church Committees on International Peace.

... Professor Bromley Smith, head of the Department of Rhetoric and Oratory at Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa., found time last year, along with the active work of his department, to deliver five addresses on peace and to send a number of articles to local papers protesting against the position of the Congressman from the district in supporting the increase of the navy. Professor Smith also takes occasion often to introduce a paragraph on peace into his addresses on other subjects. This is a very effective kind of peace work, and the example might well be followed by scores of public speakers throughout the country.

... On the 11th of August, at the American Embassy in London, the indemnity of £184,637 (\$923,185) awarded by King George, as arbitrator, to the United States, in settlement of the Alsop claim against Chile, was paid by Augustus Edwards, the Chilean Minister to Great Britain. The Chilean papers are rejoicing over the comparatively small award as evidence that the attitude of our State Department in the case was not right.

... An arbitration treaty between Argentina and Venezuela was signed at Caracas on July 24.

... Admiral Togo, on reaching New York on his official visit to the United States, declared that the signing of the arbitration treaties was a long step toward world peace. "I am very pleased," he said, "to hear of the signing of yesterday's treaty, and I think it would be a very good thing for Japan to enter an agreement of this sort."

... The women of the Pacific coast, under the lead of Mrs. Caroline M. Severance, have started a movement for the erection of a colossal statue of Peace to be placed at the entrance of the Panama Canal. The figure is to be that of an attractive American woman, typifying all that is best in our civilization, with the Biblical lion and lamb resting at her feet, bearing the olive branch and other peace emblems. We wish the ladies had got ahead of the fortificationists.

... The International Union of Students, recently founded at Leipzig, Germany, to promote friendly relations between students of all nations, to strengthen interest in questions of international progress, etc., held its first meeting on Monday, July 24, at the Hotel de Pologne. The speakers were Professor Hugo Münsterberg, of Harvard University, this year serving as exchange professor at the University of Berlin, and Professor Lamprecht, rector of the University of Leipzig. Great enthusiasm was manifested by the students present.

Text of the Anglo-American Treaty of Arbitration Signed at Washington D. C., August 3, 1911.

The Franco-American Treaty which was signed on the same day in Washington and Paris is substantially identical with the Anglo-American here given.

The United States of America and his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, being equally desirous of perpetuating the peace, which has happily existed between the two nations, as established in 1814 by the Treaty of Ghent, and has never since been interrupted by an appeal to arms, and which has been confirmed and strengthened in recent years by a number of treaties whereby pending controversies have been adjusted by agreement or settled by arbitration or otherwise provided for, so that now for the first time there are no important questions of difference outstanding between them, and being resolved that no future differences shall be a cause of hostilities between them or interrupt their good relations and friendship;

The high contracting parties have, therefore, determined, in furtherance of these ends, to conclude a treaty extending the scope and obligations of the policy of arbitration adopted in their present arbitration treaty of April 4, 1908, so as to exclude certain exceptions contained in that treaty and to provide means for the peaceful solution of all questions of difference which it shall be found impossible in future to settle by diplomacy, and for that purpose they have appointed as their respective plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America, the Honorable Philander C. Knox, Secretary of State of the United States, and

His Britannic Majesty, the Right Honorable James Bryce, O. M., his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington,

Who, having communicated to one another their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

All differences hereafter arising between the high contracting parties, which it has not been possible to adjust by diplomacy, relating to international matters in which the high contracting parties are concerned by virtue of a claim of right made by one against the other, under treaty or otherwise, and which are justiciable in their nature by reason of being susceptible of decision by the application of the principles of law or equity, shall be submitted to the Permanent Court of Arbitration established at The Hague by the convention of October 18, 1907, or to some other arbitral tribunal, as may be decided in each case by special agreement, which special agreement shall provide for the organization of such tribunal if necessary, define the scope of the powers of the arbitrators, the question or questions at issue, and settle the terms of reference and the procedure thereunder.

The provisions of Articles XXXVII to XC, inclusive, of the Convention for the Pacific Settlement of